VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0468073

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aditi Upadhyay

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 Aug. 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga School Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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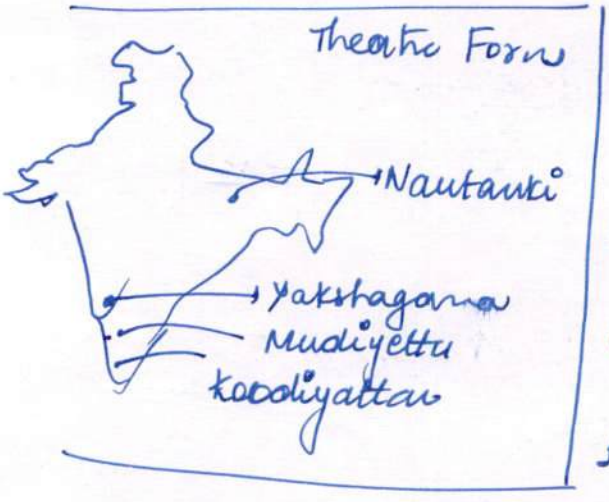
1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various theatre forms are reflective of the cultural diversity accross the country.



The common feature between them is that it educidates:

1. Ideals and Emotions

1. Rajas, Tamas, Satvik characters in plays to depict different ideals.

2. Navrasa to depict emotions like happiness, Karuna, Vibhatsa, etc

3. Vidushak character in plays to add comedic element

4. Stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

common theme depicting values of righteousness (Rama), Duty (Arjuna) etc.

5. Common message of "Good over evil)

(B). Individual's role in the community

1. Morals that an individual should follow are depicted (eg) Compassion Honesty

2. Duty or Dharma — through theatre showing Mahabharata + Ramayana.

3. Ensuring dignity of women — (eg) Krishna is a common element in many plays.

Thus, vibrant theatre though diff in forms but help in passing on ideals and values across generations

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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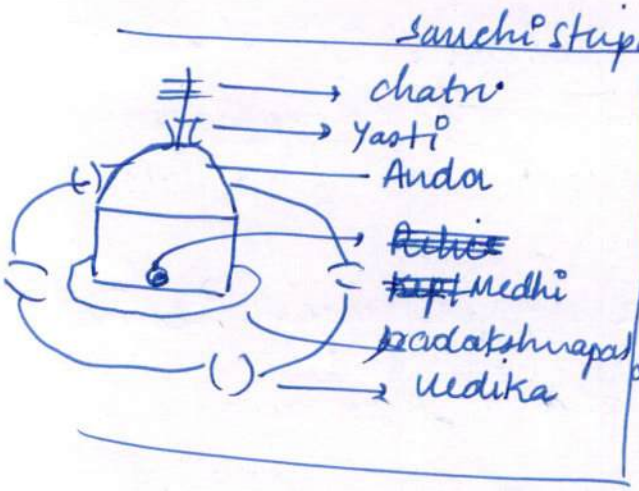
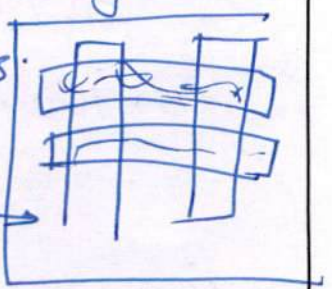
Sanchi stupa was built by the patronage of Ashoka. It is one of the most intricate form of stupa architecture



Architectural Importance

1. advancement of stupa architect

2. presence of elaborate sculpture over the boundary wall Medika and the gateways.



3. Use of stone later on boundary wall

Historical Importance

1. Influence of structures like Yakshini can be seen (eg) Salabhanjika on gateway

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Dhammaghosha and patronage to Buddhist architecture — shows influence of Buddhism on Ashoka.

3. Scientific method of reconstruction shows — patronage to artisans, sculptors etc

It inspired future architecture too:

1. Stupa under Satvahana and Post Maurya period: more intricate with double pradakshinapath larger anda

2. Panchatantra Jataka stories can be seen in later murals of caves (e.g.) Ajanta, Ellora

3. The masonry and sculpture were elaborated ⇒ Mathura School
Amravati School

Thus, it was not just a religious symbol but symbol of architectural prowess of that age

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh was a decoralid freedom fighter that changed the methods of demand for freedom.

Breakthrough in Ideology:

1. Socialism: ideology was brought in the society.
   - He ~~fo~~ renamed HRA to HSRA to emphasize the ~~soc~~ importance of socialism
2. He propounded that idea of exploitation of a man by a man is worst form.
3. Revolutionary activity - to send a message by Bomb in the central legislative assembly to show the discontent over the laws being discus
4. Ideas of Marx was brought

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Goals : 1. make the message of Indian reach the British Ears (Bomb in Legislative Assembly)
2. Attention from British ⇒ to incorporate ideas of socialism

Forms of Revolutionary Struggle

1. Era of militant nationalism → Nihilism : self sacrifice, violence to send a message
2. Grave the idea of personal sacrifice by masses
3. Formation of Hindustan Socialist Repu. Association : connect with masses → spread idea of mass action against British rule.

Thus, Bhagat Singh brought a different ideal and form of revolutionary struggle in the Indian struggle for freedom.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji Restoration

Causes
- inefficiency in administration
- poor governance
- corruption
- colonial threat
- poverty
- lack of education
  - ↓
  - social capital reducing

Japan
- new vigour in economic development
- cultural significance
- poverty reduction
- entrepreneurship

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Nation – develops from sense of togetherness and common identity

Indian nationhood

- topography
  - himalayas to south
  - seas – 3 sid
- climate → monsoon
- economic activity — many agitation
- culture → similar stories in religion
  - Ramayan translated
    - Sanskrit
    - Hindi
    - Tamil

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Single constitution

Integrated Judiciary

Same law and order

↳ Institutions like [Parliament
National Bodies
ECI, CVC
etc

↳ National Flag and Anthem

⇓

Remnant of Freedom struggle

The history of freedom struggle led to the idea of common identity against colonialism.

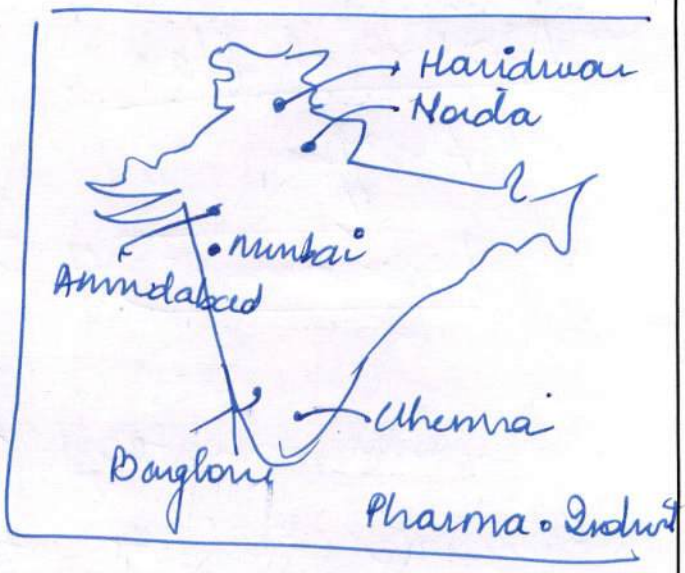
6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is dubbed as the 'Pharmacy of the world' due to its strength in the generic medicine

Factors behind growth:



1. IPR Regime which allowed for product patent earlier
⇓
reverse engineering of patented drugs to make generic drugs

2. Favourability of climate: (Q) Haridwar
cool climate
⇓
stability of chemical complex

3. Favourable government policies
(Q) Recent Medical Parks < Pharma Medical devi

4. Skilled labour (Q) Pharmacy graduates

5. Ports :- API import from nature
↳ export to nations like Africa, SE Asia (cheap generic medicine)

Significance to Economy —

1. Among Top 5 exported items : thus reduce Balance of Payment

2. Employment generation → skilled and semiskilled labour

3. Renewable generation and green economy

Significance on Public Health

1. Cheap generic medicine ⇒ improve affordability + accessibility (poor)
~~boost of po~~

2. Reduce disease burden @ TB, Malaria and other communicable diseases

3. Reduce out of pocket expenditure thus reduced 'Food Budget Squeeze'
⇓
Better Nutrition

4. Traditional Medicine - Drugs ⇒ more acceptability.

Rich endowment of herbs also add to the strength of pharma industry

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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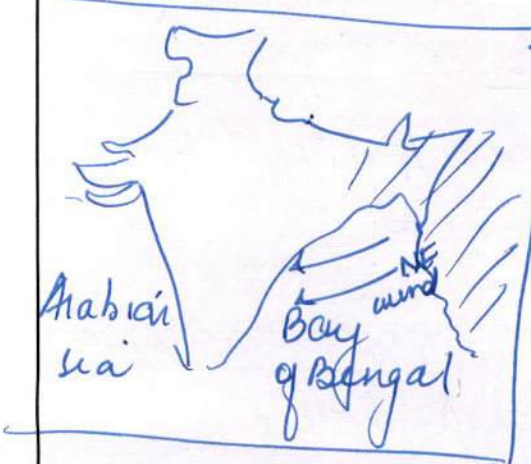
Tropical cyclones are the low pressure systems developed in warm water bodies that travel towards the coast (east) and bring strong winds, rains, instability.

Bay of Bengal >> Arabian sea



1. Enclosed nature of Bay of Bengal
⇓
Anomalous cooling of land in post monsoon

2. warmer water (due to high specific heat) in smaller water body — as compared to Arabian Sea
⇓
creation of low pressure

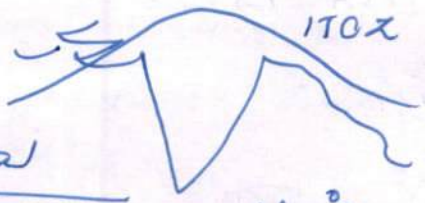
3. winds : reversal carry the

formed low pressure towards the land. (NE Trade)

9. River water discharge : adds to the moisture.

There is reduced cyclone during SW monsoon:

1. low pressure on land ⇒ exceptional bending of ITCZ ⇒ High temperature



2. wind direction reversal from NE to SW.

3. vertical wind shear is high (not as stable)

4. precipitation due to monsoon
⇓
more river discharge
⇓
cool the waterbodies

The recent climate change has led to increased intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabian Sea too. (Q) Tauktae

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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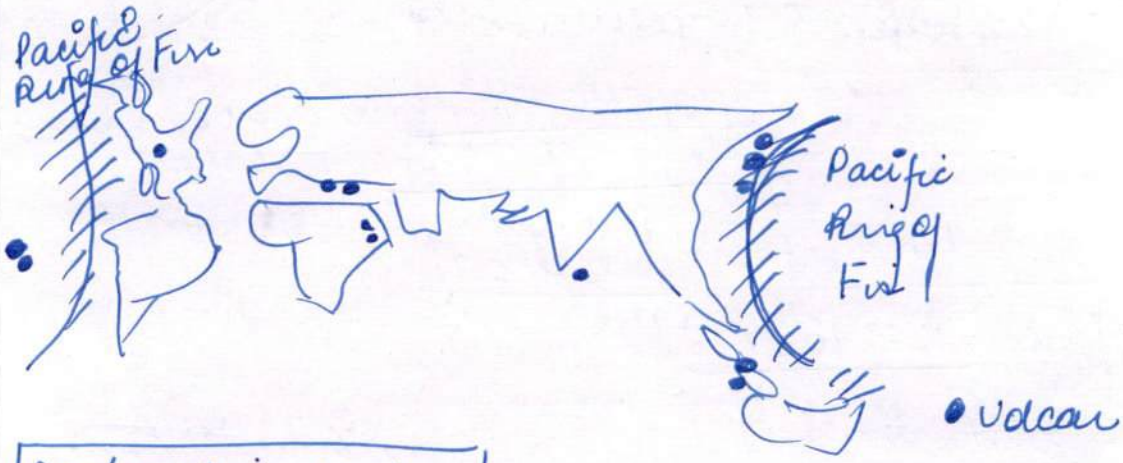
Volcanoes develop in areas of fault lines when the magma from the interior of earth is expulsed out.



Destructive Nature

1. loss of life and property
   eg submarine volcano - Indonesia
   ⇓
   Tsunami 2004
2. submergence of fertile land areas under magma + loss of vegetation
   eg Japan
3. Disturb biodiversity : [habitat distruction, climate change ⇓ folimming]
   eg Mout Etna Italy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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They are imp of existence of human life

1. enrichment of soil ⇒ mineral content
⇓
(eg) Deccan Traps for Cotton Production

2. Temperature regulation
(eg) Increased albedo by pyroclastic clouds ⇒ (eg) respite against global warming → Kamchatka Peninsula eruption

3. Minerals in cooled and solidified magma ⇒ economic significance

4. Cultural significance (eg) Mt Fuji on Japan culture

5. Creation of Islands
⇓
(eg) Hawaiian Island arch
⇓
Biodiversity Rich Zone

6. Evolution drum.

This volcanic eruption and associated landforms are having dual impact on human life

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism is when the love and sentiment of one towards ~~their~~ one's region become more heightened economics ones and above national sentiments

Relative Deprivation

- regional development is less
  - (eg) Manipur case
- demographic change (eg)
  - Khasi hills
  - Assam immigrants

limited resources
Vidarbha

Sons of soil

Zero sum game tendency

However, [III element] is needed for people to recognise the relative sentiment

- This is usually

political parties (eg NSCN CPI)

civil society organisations

pressure groups

charismatic leaders

Thus, regionalism per se is not bad but utilising it for political gains by highlighting relative deprivation is a challenge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pursuit Education is a fundamental right [4/A 21A]

Challenge of Bullying

- gender
  - girls suffer from bullying
  - Transgender kids
- class
  - on basis of clothes, money, offaniliy, social status
- cyberbullying
  - Recent Delhi incident of leaking pornographic images of girls,
  - Chandigarh incident
- violence & stabbing

Impact

- psychological trauma → Isolation
- dropout
- opt home schooling → reduced quality
- identity crisis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps to reduce

- Moral + value based education
- creation of empathy among stuger
- Teaching and Parents ⇓ communication
- creating good multi Abrbaad adors → report Cricier

(+) Counselling of kids in school ⇒ mandatory

⇓

— track deviant behaviour

— inculcate sence of gratificate and empathy

School needs to be inclusive both physically and emotionally

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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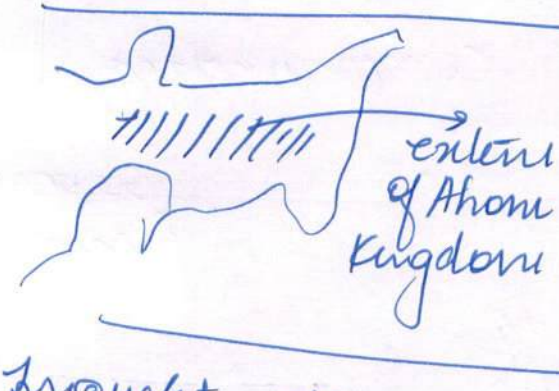
Ahom Kingdom was based on North east India mainly in areas of Assam, meghalaya, etc



The recent celebration of Birth Anniversary of Lachit Borphukan has brought the contribution of Ahom kingdom into light.

A. Cultural Identity to North East:

1. Moidams the burial mounds of Ahom → nominated for UNESCO world Heritage site

2. Ahom identity: pride for people of North East. ⇒ defeated British army

3. Ahom culture: Vibrancy → with to NE India
dances, theatre, music.

4. Worship of nature and living in harmony with nature.

5. Influence of Vaishnavism to the region

Historical Identity to the North East India

1. Leadership of king Naresindra who established the might of Ahom kingdom

2. Lachit Borphukan whose able leadership led to winning of Battle against British

3. Strength of Ahom: responsible for British policy → non interference in North East India
→ buffer state
→ isolationist approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. led to preservation of cultural and political identity in the region.

5. Preservation of their governance structure due to Isolationist Policy of British.

Significance in contemporary time

1. common identity: from pride of past

2. Moidams : UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination → tourism potential increased.

3. celebration of Ahom past ⇒ pride and sense of self worth ⇒ promote human capital development and social capital.

4. Cultural significance : add to cultural diversity

Thus, Ahom Kingdom and its past is a celebrated event in India's history which is regaining ~~impor~~ its lost identity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Capitalist class though few in number but contributed immensely to the National freedom struggle.

Varying positions of Indian Capitalist Class:

1. Swadeshi Movement: participation of capitalists → Investment in home industry
   (eg V.O. Chidambaram Bengal chemicals Factory.
   • They participated as profit prospects were very high.

2. Support to Home Rule league: donations were given to Annie Besant and Tilak.
   • However, less direct participation.

Phase of Mass struggle

1. Ahmedabad mill strikes:
against the mill owners.
capitalist class did not come to support —— but gave away to Gandhiji's hunger strike

2. Non Cooperation Movement : saw participation of capitalist class.
- Donations were made to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
- Joined Indian National Congress and participated ~~and~~ + supported mass struggle by workers. ⇒ picketing and burning foreign cloth
[growth of Indian cotton textile]

Reduced Participation Phase

1. Civil Disobedience movement
Quit India movement
⇓
- gradually declined participation from capitalists class
- limited direct participation

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Took to supporting labour reforms
eg Sarabhai Family on mill workers

3. Worked with Gandhiji to reduce societal inequalities, untouchability etc. - Fund to Gandhi Ashrams

4. Limited themselves during the violent Quit India Movement

Thus, though the direct participation of capitalist class declined the support to workers and financial support was always there towards the freedom struggle activities.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The print and visual media has evolved from the past both in quality, diversity and reach. It has been the most common method for dissemination of ideas

The first newspaper : Bengal Gazette by James A Hickey

Evolution during Moderates Phase

1. Newspaper, Journals became common medium of expressing ideas.

- used by moderates to expose economic nature of British Rule

(e.g.) Rast Goftar by Dada Bhai Naoroji mentioned economic exploitation

- RC Dutt : wrote journals to spread the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Emergence of Vernacular Press

- Tilak's Swaraj
- Swadesh mitran

} led to dissemination of ideas, activities against British Rule to the masses

⇓

Restriction under Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act 1898 (Gagging Act) reduced the vernacular Press and it became mostly underground.

⇓

3. Re emergence after Lord Ripon's liberator of Press — did away with VPA, 98

4. Swadeshi movement: ideas against partition of Bengal, encouraged masses to join hands → picketing foreign liquor shops buying foreign clothes

- These activities were reported: encouraged youth ⇒ Extremists were born
  (Q) Lal - Bal - Pal. Aurobindo Ghosh.

⇓

Official Secrets Act under Lord Curzon restricted press freedom.
and seditious charges on many nationalists

5. During the Gandhian Phase Press and Journalism became prominent Again

- During Quit India Movement underground radio by Usha Mehta became important tool of information dissemination for satyagrahis.
- Wide coverage of Dandi March, INA Trials, RIN mutiny helped to put last nail in the coffin of British.

6. Contemporary Times → Print media
→ Audio visual Media
→ Radio
→ Digital News
→ Social media

have ~~po~~ become the endued face of media and journalism with increased inclusivity and reach but mired in complex challenges of misinformation, fake news and sensationalisation

उम्मीदवारों व इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are the areas where the evaporation loss exceeds precipitation. This leads to development of dry, arid, High Pressure ~~to~~ creation.

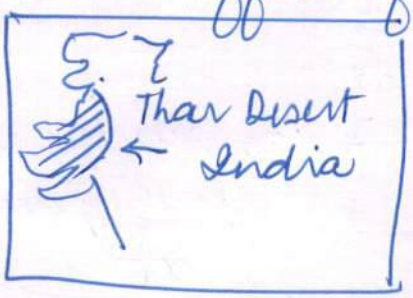
Types of Desert
- Arid Tropical BW (Koppen)
- Cold Desert (BWK)
- Semi Arid Steppe (BS)

- Erg : sand
- Hamada
- Stony - Reg

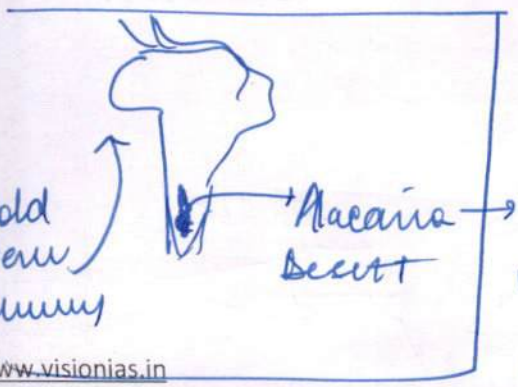
Factors behind formation of Desert

1. Continentality : thus ~~land~~ less moderation effect from ocean winds

(a)



2. Cold Currents
⇓
create High Pressure
⇓
reduce the evaporation thus precipitation



→ driest desert next to coldest current (Peru Current)

3. High Pressure → due to cold conditi

90°N ⇓ stable condition

90°S → poles as cold desert

polar HP belt

4. Strong winds (~~off~~ offshore wind from land to sea)

⇓

erosion = creates erg ~~of~~ sandy desert

Loo wind due to Intense heat

⇓

Sandy ~~urban~~ desert

5. Marine Deserts : areas of low productivity due to less sunlight

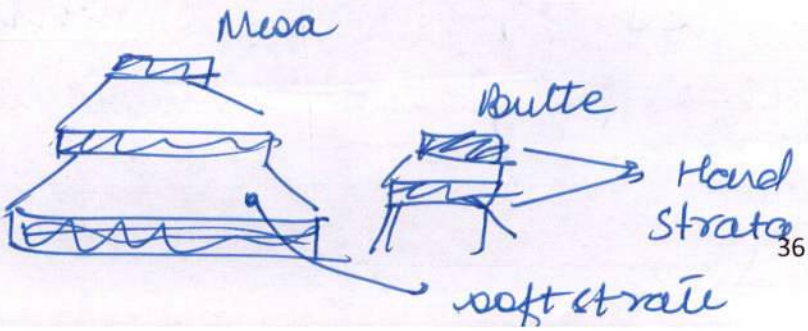
less production

less dissolved oxygen → eg Hadal and Bathypelagic (8000 km and below)

Land forms found in desert :

1. Mesa Butte

~~Topog~~



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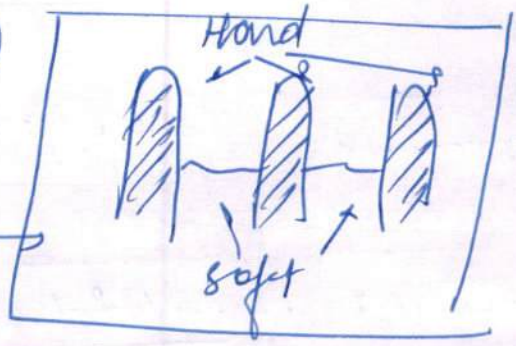
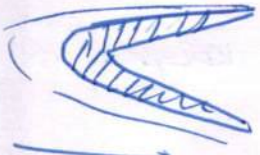
Horizontal hard and soft rock lead to development of mesa + butte

2. Vertical hard and soft rocks

Yardangs



3. Sandunes



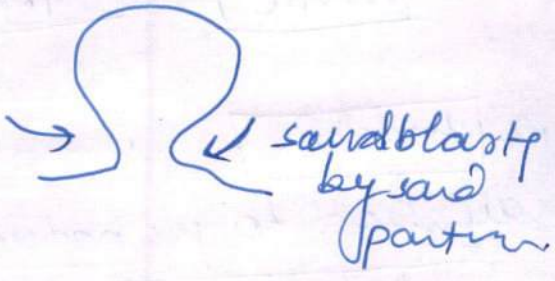
direction of wind

created due to wind action
- one limb
- parabolic
- horizontal

} other types of sand dun

4. Mushroom rocks

due to sandblasting by sand particles



5. loess soil @ Gobi Desert and loess soil development in China Mongolia

Thus, the cycle of erosion of desert (Aeolian cycle) leads to development of various landform like playa lake, oasis (in arid & semi arid)

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

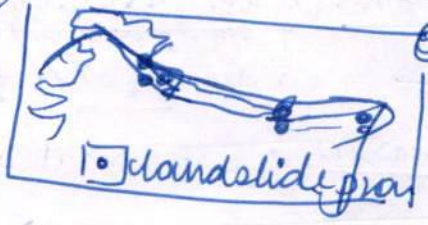
Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए Candida must no write on this ma

Mountains are the diverse ecosystems developed on the account of altitude.

Fragility of the ecosystem can be seen due to many factors

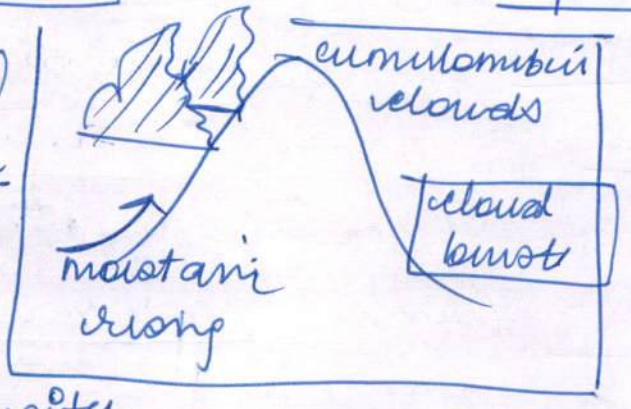
1. composition and slope



eg sedimentary loose rocks of Himalayas + steep slope ⇓ landslide prone

2. Barriers may lead to phenomenon of cloud bursts ⇓ flashfloods

eg Dharamshala (2021)



3. high altitude ⇓
- less biodiversity
- glaciers ⇓ high temperature ⇒ melt ⇓ Glacial lake Out Burst Flood

eg Uttarakhand

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Slope : unstable steep slopes lead to rock fall, land slide etc (Q Western Ghats

(•) limited availability of sunlight (Q North slope of Himalayas) leads to less productivity ⇒ less biodiversity ⇓ more fragility

5. limited carrying capacity towards anthropogenic development
(Q Reservoir Induced Earthquake, Land subsidence at Joshimath.
→ increased population pressure
→ unsustainable tourism

6. Productivity decreases as altitude increases ⇒ climate change ⇒ shifting of treeline to higher altitude ⇓ limiting alpine varieties
(Q Snow leopard habitat reduction

Initiatives Taken

1. Himalayan Model of Development was proposed in India

Focus on
- energy generation
  - HE Projects
  - e.g. Bhakra Nangal
- tourism

(*) creation of Uttarakhand from UP

Road connectivity : for service villages e.g. Atal Tunnel Recently

2. Tourism Potential ⇒ creation of Charedham Yatra Project
   ⇒ ropeways etc
   ⇒ eco tourism, Jim Corbett Park

3. Promotion of Pharmaceutical Industries e.g. Haridwar Patanjali Plant, ~~Dehra~~

4. Promotion of Horticulture: e.g. Apples in ~~Himalayas~~ Shimla, Saffron in Kashmir

5. Biodiversity conservation ⇒ ecosensitive zone identification
   - Gadgil Committee
   - Kasturirangan Committee for Western Ghats

(+) Living status to R. Ganga (Uttarakhand)

Thus, holistic development in harmony with nature is the way ahead with disaster resilience

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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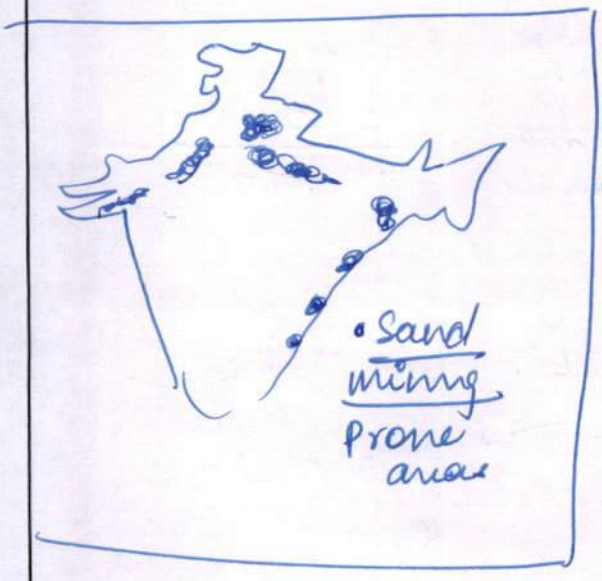
Sand is a minor mineral hence comes under the jurisdiction of respective state governments (List II of VII schedule)

Unsustainable use of Sand :



Reasons

1. Limited check on sand mafia.
   - less data available
   - less surveillance
2. Nexus between sand mafia - bureacracy - local MP/MLAs
3. High demand due to boost in construction and real estate sector.
4. Lack of environmental safeguards.
5. Money and muscle power of sand mafia
6. Encroachment in the flood plain makes it difficult to track.

Impact of unjudicious sand mining

(A)

Environmental

- pollution
- disrupt ecological flow of water
- impact ecology and biodiversity
- flooding in rainy seas

Economical

- fast depletion of resources
- loss of revenue to state

Social

- impact the community living near river banks ⇓ displacement
- fear of sand mafia
- rule of law evading
- impact livelihood of fishermen.

Remedial measures taken

1. surveillance : using drones and other technologically advanced methods (eg) Remote sensing

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिख चाहिए Candid must n write o this ma

2. Flood Plain Zonation : before the monsoon season

3. National Sand Mining Policy : to guide states with a model law.

4. Police and local community policing → informing of such activities to be rewarded.

5. Strengthening of law and order

6. creation of Coastal Regulation Zone for reduce coastal sand mining.

⊕ Eco sensitive Zone : limiting human activity

Hence, contribution and illegal sand mining is not only loss to public exchequer but also to the aquatic ~~and~~ ecology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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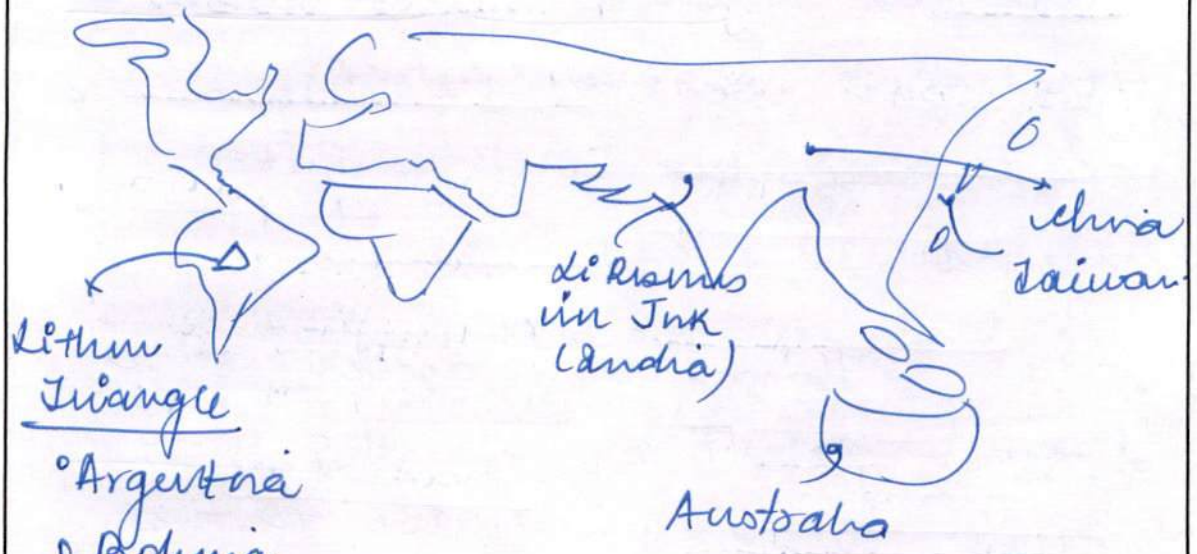
Lithium is one of the rare earth element which is being increasingly used in modern industry like Batteries, EVs, electronics etc.

Major lithium producing countries:



Geopolitical Aspects

1. China : one of the major producer
→ dependency on china thus,
modern industry dependent [EV, Renewable Energy, Battery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. weaponisation of trade
(eg USA - China trade war.

2. China trying for exploration in other countries with resources through BRI
→ neo colonialism
→ increasing presence in Indopacific
⇓
weaponisation of supply chain

3. Balance of Payment unfavourable to importing country → dependent may increase geopolitical vulnerability
specially developing countries
"debt trap diplomacy"

4. Technological inputs needed by developing nations (eg Lithium Triangle Nations
⇓
increase geopolitical vulnerability

5. Environmental committments made under paris agreement, success of International Solar Alliance depend on (Li) → for Li Ion Batteries
⇓
challenge to multilateralism

Environmental Implications

1. Lithium mining → deforestation
   - ⇓ habitat loss ⇓ biodiversity reduced
   - → carbon sink reduction
   - → loss of natural vegetation ⇓ desertification

2. Often present in fragile ecosystem
   (eg) Reasi distt Reserves found in Jnk

3. Human intervention ⇒ can breach the carrying capacity ⇓ microclimate changed

4. Ecological Buffer may be disturbed ⇓ tipping points

5. EVs → reduce greenhouse gases ⇓ ↓ Global warming

'World has now entered the global boiling' stage
— Antonio Guterres

This action for development of EVs and preservation for of environment can both to be balanced.

3. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalisation is the exchange of goods, services, ideas and cultures across countries.

Globalisation has impacted all sphere of society → most prominent being youth

Global Identity of Youth

Positive Impacts

1. Becoming global citizens: the world is one family 'Vasudhev Kutumbakam'

⇒ Homogenisation of

- Diet → Mc Donaldisation
- language
- attire
- popular culture
  - songs
  - OTT → increased reach
- social media

lead to easy sharing of ideas

3. Raising voice for global problems

- climate change
  Greta Thunberg leads many young climate activists across world
- gender issues
  # Me too movement
- inclusivity
  # Pride month
  # Black lives matter

4. Skills → movement across countries for work

- MNCs – employing many youth from India ⇒ "yuppie culture"
- work from home, interacting with people globally over Zoom, Teams etc

Negative Impact

1. propaganda of Khalistan movement in Canada influence youth of Punjab.

2. social media and its challenges
   - cyber bullying
   - deep fakes
   - echo chambers
   - misinformation

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Brainwashing of youth (eg) Toolkit during Farmer's Protest

4. Affect sovereignity of our country → influence from outsiders

5. Substance abuse (pop culture inspired) { smoking, weed, alcoholism etc

6. Taking away time of youth ⇒ Loss utilisation of their potential for something productive.

culture of India to be promoted (eg) International Yoga Day

Future

Arrival of India's past ⇓ pride

cybersecurity

Data security

Value education

Thus, youth are future of tomorrow it is important that they look at local problems with the same vigour as the do for global problems

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवा इस हाशि नहीं लि चाहिए Candi must write this m

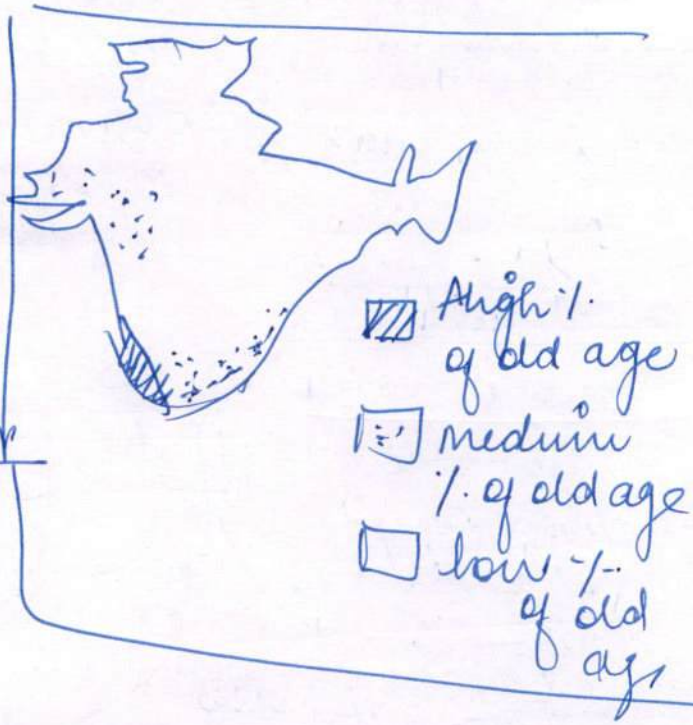
The median age in in India is 28 years and it is expected that about 2050 → 20% of India's population will be > 65 yrs of age

NFHS

fertility rate decline

20 →

challenges to Ageing Population



1. dependency on working age population

↑ dependency → ↓ savings → ↓ Investment → ↓ growth → ↑ wages

2. Geriatric Healthcare demand

• Infrastructural and skilled medical

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

professionals needed
- Nurses needed for care
  - → migration to gulf countries
  - → less nursing colleges

3. Burden of [women]
⇓
Time Poverty due to caregiving ⇒ ↓ Labour Force Participation Rate

6. Feminisation of Old Age — 1033 women / 1000 men
⇓
[no savings]
fully dependent ∴ ↑ vulnerability

4. Psychological challenges
- changing values: reduced importance and influence of elders
- isolation → depression
  ∴ 60% old age people undergoing depression
- abuse: security challenges

5. Digital Divide
⇓
unable to access Banking and other social security Benefits

Social Security
- 1. lack of [insurance] culture
- 2. [pensions] burden of government
- (3.) ⇒ NPS not covering many
- Investment

Robust healthcare
⇓
specialisation in geriatric healthcare

1. Improve Insurance culture

Steps that can be taken

State run care homes, day care for elderly

2. Silver Economy

3. Increasing Retirement age

Ease of mobility

role in civil society
Helpage India

Assisted Devices
Vayoshri Yojana

digital literacy
↳ use symbols
↳ vernacular language

Thus, integration old age into the economy can be done by taking inspiration from Japan.

2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is facing rapid and haphazard urbanisation

A majority of population (~50%) is expected to be living in urban areas by 2030.

Challenges to urbanisation
- environmental
  - pollution
  - congestion
- health hazards
  congestion, slum, diseases, lack of WASH
- ghettoisation, gated communities
- Crime + law and order situation

Urban Poor as a class will be on rise
- → Migration in a saturated jobmarket
- → underemployment
  unemployment
- → lower wages
  - informal sector
  - gig economy
- → high expenditure on healthcare
  Food Budget Squeeze ⇒

affect productivity

- DALY ↑ — add to vicious cycle of poverty

Thus the policies that can be undertaken

① Migrant workers protection
- ① Affordable Rental housing
- ② ONO Ration card
- ③ PM garib kalyan yoja

② Street vendors scheme for support

③ easy loan ↓ MUDRA - MSME

④ coverage under Ayushman Bharat ⇓ Heathcare

⑤ Education → bridig language gap

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Roshni Initiative of Kerala

(6) Swach Bharat Mission – improved WASH facility
↓
reduce disease burden

(7) Skill development & shram portal
→ to improve employability

Urban Poor to Smart Citizen thus achieving SDG 1

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0468073

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aditi Upadhyay

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27 Aug 203

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga School New Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISION IAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to sufficient production, accessibility and affordability of foodgrains to the people.

Dimensions of Food Security

1. Availability: the food grains are enough in quantity
2. Accessibility: within reach of all
3. Affordability of quality food to all
4. Sustainable Production for sufficient prod of fn
5. Quality of food: to contain nutritional elements

India's status in above indicator

1. Availability: the food grains produced are stored by PDS – as Buffer

- distributed to fair price shops
- National Food Security Mission
- Open market sales to erab supply related inflation

2. Accessibility + Affordability schemes like [PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKY)
Antyodaya Anna Yojana
⇓
poor have access food available to all (last mile delivery)

Status
• Hunger prevails [GHI Rank 107] as the implementation is poor
• Only 30% of the meant food grains under PMGKY reached Benficiary

3. Sustainability of food production
→ water stress (Water intensive crops)
Punjab Haryana
⇓
monocrop culture + overuse of fertilizers
⇓
land degradation [↑pH]

clearing forest land + wetlands
⇓
less productive soil
⇓
can sustain only few cropping cycle

4. Quality: Rice wheat dominated
⇓
— diversity of food basket is lacking
— PDS — First in First out model, Cover and Pluth } quality of food grains impacted

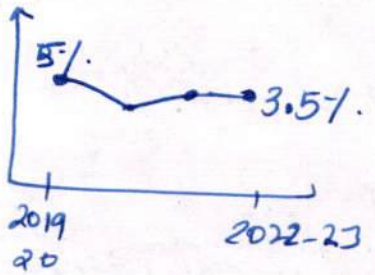
Thus, food security is yet to be achieved — to reach SDG 2 aim

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Emerging technologies can be disruptive in the Agriculture Industry → and can help tackle the non remunerative nature of Agriculture and make it sustainable



Agriculture Growth

(A) Blockchain

1. data analysis → data driven policy making
PRECISION AGRICULTURE → prediction models
(e.g. weather patterns, soil productivity)

2. can be used in Early warning systems (e.g. flood, landslide, cyclone EWS) → alert fishermen of the area

3. decentralisation of data
⇓
Better Agriculture extension service

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- can be used at customs hiring centre to check availability of farm machinery

4. Database of { farmers, labourers, women labourers } beneficiary identification
⇓
targetted action in schemes like Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- PM KISAN

5. Better service delivery

Chat GPT

6. Smart Contracts
⇓
Contract Farming

1. Farmers can ask any question
⇓
Agriculture extension services

2. Attract youth : expose them to new innovative methods
Farmer —to→ Agripreneurs

3. learn about best practices, weather, soil quality, etc

Thus, the technology can positively impact Agriculture.
'This decade is Techade'
PM-Modi

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

On the ruins of weakened pound sterling, US Dollar emerged as new hard currency after the world war. The recent polycrisis, the debates on de-dollarisation have gained prominence.

Factors for De dollarisation

1. Global Economic Slowdown
⇓
Slowdown in USA
→ Federal Tightening
⇓
less $ available

2. protectionism of US
eg. ~~day~~ development trade hypherator with china
⇒ Qualcomm banned in US

3. Friendshorp
eg. Rupee Ruble Trade
Rupee Dhiram Trade

4. Currency war
eg. US-China

5. Economic Sanctions on Iran (can't trade in USD with other countries)

6. Russia-Ukraine war: sanctions on Russia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

For any currency to become a hard currency it is required to have

- easy convertibility
- availability in global market
- stable polity : trust
- less manipulation by home country @ Chinese Renminbi

IMF-SDR share : high

Market forces determine economy

↓

Since, no currency is currently in a state to have all the above quality, it is unlikely that USD will loose dominance in near future.

Other reasons
- USA : gain from the Russia-Ukraine war
- penetration in trade market
- easy convertibility

However, BRI has led to spreading of Chinese Renminbi. — ~~but~~ i

The recent proposed BRICS currency on lines of SDR can be a possible alternative

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has faced challenges in the WTO from developing countries in effective running of its food security program (eg National Food Security Act 2013)

India has managed

1. Amber Box dilemas mit

2. advocated for its hunger and poverty probl

3. successfully negotiat Peace Clause

4. Restricted market access — Anti Dumping rules

5. Reducing product based

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

export subsidies and successive increases of **indirect subsidies**

- Agri extension scheme
- soil Health card
- irrigation facilities
- land reforms
- land bank

Bo opted out of RCEP – protecting dairy industries

There are **challenges** of

- supply chain shocks
- recent Rice import Ban ⇓ discouraged
- Non Tariff Barrier ⇓ Sanitary Phytosanitary measures – EU + USA

Thus, compensation from aid to trade alternate reformed multilateralism and econom

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government recent initiatives and revamping of Jal Shakti Mantralayas actions will focus towards water management

Steps Taken :

1. Surface water : ° Command Area Development Programs

IG Canal (Rajasthan)

° DVC

° Dams

2. Subsidies → on electricity → facilitate pumping

3. Har Ghar Jal → tapped water drinking water connection to all rural households

4. Aquifer Management

Atal Bhujal

5. Smart Cities — IT to check costs

6. Proposed Inter River linking Project

(Eg) Ken Betwa

challenge

- unchecked encroachment on Ponds (Eg Hyderabad)
- dry areas + drought prone areas unaddressed
- in priority
  - ① unintended consumer of subsidies (Eg Punjab Haryana: water crisis)
  - less water to small marginal farmers
- Availability of water is a challenge in Peninsular regions
- water treatment ⇒ impacting quality

Thus, springshed development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic Region is predicted to have 'ice free summers' by 2050.

Major drivers of this glacial retreat:

1. Global warming : Rise in average temperatures

"we have entered in era of Global Boiling" - Antonio Guterres

① emissions from Industries, Thermal Power Plants, Transport

② depletion of carbon sink

Amazon forest became a net carbon emitter while it was a carbon sink before.

③ lack of dedicated efforts by governments.

CBDR - not followed.
- commitment to Paris Agreement not follow
- 100Bn fund - not met

④ Oceans warm due to absorption of heat.
90% human centric emission absorbed by oceans.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The impact on ecology

1. shifting of tree line - northwards
the species of polar habitat pushed polewards (eg Polar Bear, Reindeers) ⇒ threat is owing

2. positive feedback ⇒ ice free surface → reduced albedo → melting of ice → global warming

This will ensure - Tipping Point is crossed : irreversible damage to biodiversity and ecology (eg Greenland)

3. Ecological balance → disturbed due to increased anthropogenic activities - shipping lane, gas extraction, etc

4. Release of
- dormant bacteria / viruses ⇒ disease
- methane hydrates ⇓ net carbon emission.

Thus, the race towards Arctic should keep in mind the irreversible

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

with low Earth Orbit mission of private players – Space tourism is becoming a possibility in near future.

Challenges
- Policy
  - a. on use of outerspace is not robust
    - (1) Outer space Treaty 1967
  - b. No rules on Space colonisation
    - ↳ developed countries may exploit
  - c. lack of regulatory mechanism As most private players union
    - (1) sinking of submarine recently
  - d. Health
    - effect of micro gravity
      - bones
      - hand eye coordi
    - Radiation Exposure
      - (1) 300 times more than on Earth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ e.g. foot in the door → may lead to
- space debris
- → space mining
- → costly : limited to few people

measures

1. coming up with robust policy
- consensus approach
  - private players
  - govnmnts
  - civilsoci

2. Boosting private sector capabilities to tackle challenges
- fund
- training
- collaboration with ~~inti~~ gov space agencies

3. Peaceful use of resources

4. clear cut stance on colonisation, mining etc

Thus Space Tourism has potential for Revenue generation however, its impact on humankind earth and beyond makes it necessary for countries to evolve a consensus on policy

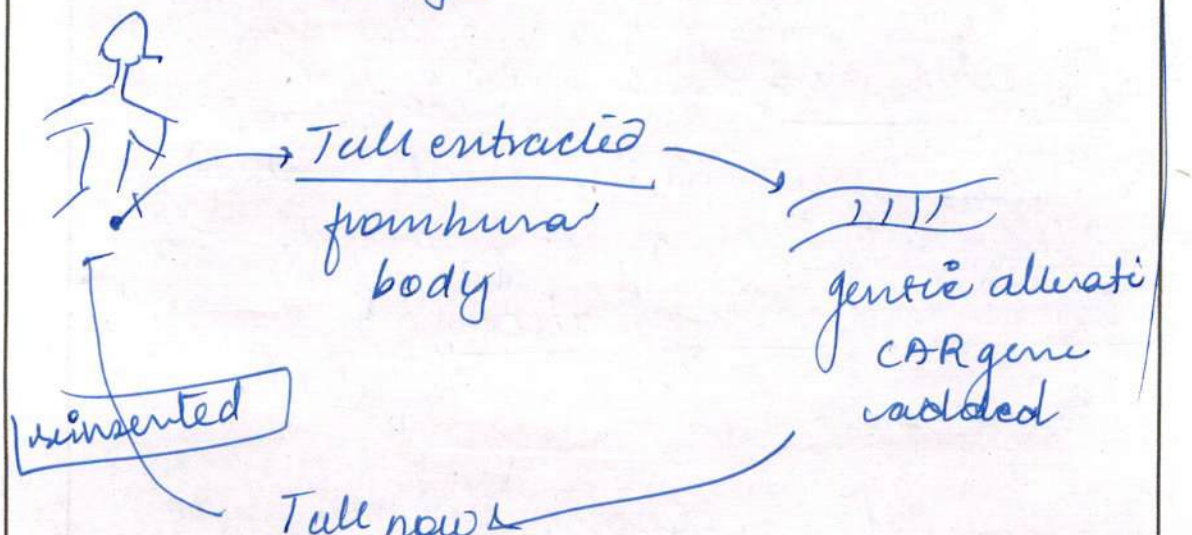
8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy is a bioengineering method of treating the T cell of an individual and modifying it to selectively target cancerous cells — leaving behind healthy cell

CAR-T Therapy



This has overcome limitation of ~~Cancer~~ CRISPR — Cas9

1. the specificity improvement:

(a) T cell cure that of own body → less immune respons

(b) CAR gene helps better targetting
⇓
leave behind healthy cells

2. T cells property is immune system is used.
↳ self replication ⇒ improve the outcome

(c) Reduce morbidity due to killing of healthy cells.

(d) cell mediated immunity of an organism has long lasting effects (e) T cells
⇓
Memory
⇓
Better attack capacity in future

CAR-T therapy is becoming a boon for cancer treatment while reducing discomfort to the patient and improving longevity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology has made action against extremist organisation difficult in the era when India has to deal with 2.5 Front war

Technology

300% increase in cyber crime in last 10 yrs

Social Media Radicalisation ⇓ 90% Radicalised to socialism

Recruitment (9) use of deep web

chat GPT deep web ⇓ information dismissal

deepfake ⇓ misinformation fake news ⇓ Propaganda (9) manipulation crisis

drones deployed

crypto currency ⇓ Finance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Demand global efforts as

① Internet – has no borders
eg Khalistan protest in Canada affecting youth in Punjab

② Social media intermediary – to be made responsible → for misinformation radicalised content
⇓
bigger and ~~countries~~ more powerful than most countries

③ Technological → surveillance advancement

④ Extradition treaties to be strengthened

⑤ Information sharing important
collecting action
eg house by Myanmar

Cybercrime warriors has increased radicalisation
global efforts only can be the solution

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent LAC standoff between India and China and resultant change of status quo
⇓
can be seen as

India

- Vibrant villages Scheme
- Def Min "people of villages – strategic resources"
- Infrastructure: BRO – roads, bridges
- deployment of Border Guarding forces

China

- dual use villages – PLA militia
- Increased PLA disbursement.
- Dam creation accelerated
  ⇓
  Roads built

Role of ITBP

(1) Indo Tibetan Border force – is the Border Guarding Force of Indo China Border

(2) First line of defence

(3) Trained to survive in rugged Terrain

Challenges

- Vacancy
- Technology lacking
- both west and East borders clashes ⇓ limited ITPB
- defence equipment dependency

Need for one Border One Force strengthening and integration of Technology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

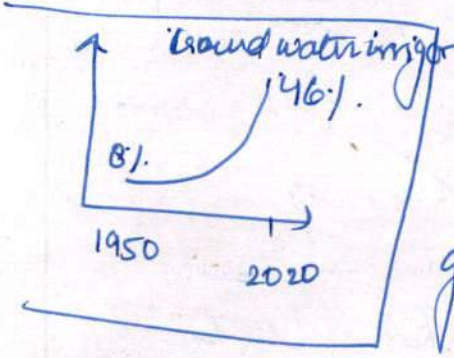
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is 2nd largest produc
and one of the largest exporter of
rice. Since, gallons of water is used
for paddy cultivation ⇒ India
effectively exports Virtual Water

Need to shift to land productivity
model as the following challenges
exist in Irrigation water productivity

1. Overexploitation of Groundwater Resource



⇓

Green Revolution
In Punjab-Haryana
growing paddy from
Groundwater irrigation

2. Subsidies → of power
and
no rationalization on ~~water~~ ground water

→ over extraction
⇓
aquifers shifting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Most area is rainfed 52% : mostly belonging to poor small and marginal farmer ⇒ [reduced productivity]

4. land degradation ↗ raise in pH
(eg) Punjab Haryana UP west
[fertilizers] - affecting soil organic carbon
[soil moisture] is lost.

[Advantages] of land productivity model:

1. focus on soil characteristics ⇒ precision agriculture
(eg) Soil Health card

2. Use of conservative methods like mulching, zero tillage → retain soil moisture

3. climate smart agriculture ⇒ growing climate sensitive crops
(eg) Shri Anna millets by Millet Sisters Network

4. Zero Budget Natural Farming : focus on natural resource (eg) Bijamitra + Waphsa [lowering]
⇓
reduce input cost

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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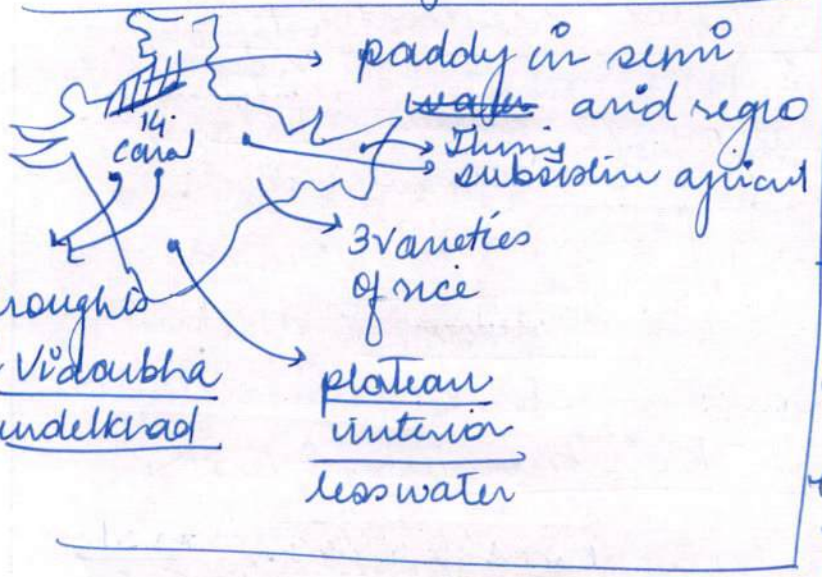
Challenges

1. Nature of agri land use : makes it difficult to hedge



2. MSP to wheat and rice
⇓
encourages farmers to monocultu

3. Regulation : no insertion on ground water
(q) The water below the land : owner can claim it

4. Subsidies like : free electricity ⇒ more pumping

5. slow adaptation of millets

6. less productivity + shelf life of — organic farming (q) Sri Lanka crisis
— ZBNF
— vertical agriculture
— Dry Seeding of Rice Technique

Need for multipronged approach to shift our agricultural model and bring Evergreen Revolut

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen is H_2 obtained from the electrolysis of water using renewable energy source. It is a clean fuel which has caught focus of government.

Road towards Energy Security with Greenth

1. Rising demand → population
→ extreme weather event
→ opening up of economy

2. clean fuel
⇓
help reduce pollution + emission by transport sector (e.g. H_2 fuel cell
→ Hybrid Batteries } Electric Vehicles + Mass Transport

3. aim of INDC
- 500GW by renewable energy
- 50% by non fossil fuel

4. Abundance of H_2 in atmosphere.

5. Presence of skilled labour, venture capitalists to fund small

entrepreneurs ⇒ advancement in Green Hydrogen Technology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1. less capability to store — Renewable Energy

(eg) Dependent on di fuin chna Semiconductors fabs — China + Taiwan So Korea ⇒ import dependency

2. lack of scalability due to costly-technology

3. High Initial Cost

4. Presence of more abundant RE sources (eg) Solar, Waste to Energy, Biofuels (cheaper)

5. Grid stability — from transmission of non RE + RE

6. RnD — 0.6% of GDP to RnD sector. Thus, efficient technologies still not developed.

These can be overcomed by

1. Incentivisation to private players to setup green H_2 plants

2. Behavioral change ⇒ demand to be Increased

via - Awareness campaigns, Mission LiFE (lifestyle for environment)

3. RnD - Recent NRF focus to Tier 2, Tier 3 cities

4. Skill development @ AICTE changing syllabus to include clean energy

5. Developing Semiconductor Fabs - recent pact with USA

6. Self reliant in Raw material: quick Assessment of Lithium reserve under Reasi distt of J&K.

Thus green H_2 is a hope for a greener and sustainable future and ~~our~~ keeping our committment of 'Panchpran'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Living~~ Minimum wage - is the wage required for bare necessities for human survival - food, shelter, clothing.

Living wage - is higher than minimum wage as it includes the element of living with dignity.

Living wage → food : nutritious food
→ standard of living
→ access to health & education
→ shelter

Benefits to moving to living wage:

1. Inclusive growth → more money to poor → ↑ demand
⇓
Savings
⇓
can shield them from emergency situation

(a) velocity of money is higher - as percentage of income used in expenditure is higher in poor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ensure the food Budget squeeze
↓
more nutrition

cognitive ability of children

reduced
- wasting (21)
- stunting (36)
- anemia

curb anemia
(57% women anaemic) (NFHS-5)

3. Improved sanitation:
WASH facilities → less prone to communicable diseases (in slums)
↓
DALY
disability Adjusted life year will improve

improved standard of living
↑
more productivity

4. Bring people out from poverty
~21% of population Poor (Below Poverty line)

5. Increased access to health → reduced out of pocket expenditure (64% private healthcare)
↓
prevent 'churning poor'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1. One size fits all approach - may not be suitable - diverse geographic diverse needs

2. mostly informal sector labour (~90%) thus surveillance or regulatory compliance will be a challenge.

3. Reduced capacity to pay living wage → small employers may fire excess workers ⇓ unemployment

4. Federalism challenges: need concurrence of states

5. lack of skills → impact productivity of Business

6. In main issue of lack of social security services - still remain

Assessment and data driven approach can help coordinate with state and balance living wage with unemployment

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Budget is produced by the executive in the parliament Art 110 as Annual Financial Statement.

It impacts almost every sector of the economy

⇓

lack of public scrutiny

1. public consultation is lacking when separate ministries draw their demands.

2. CAG Report → highlighting fiscal discipline
- → delayed
- → not discussed in parliament wisely
- → only recommendary in nature
- → only 'post mortem'

3. lack of consultation of civil society ⇒ [discontent] → protests

⇓

delay in passage of Bill

4. The break after Budget speech is too less for in depth expert analysis or guaging public sentiment

5. lack of debates, guillotine closure } ⇒ reducing the democratic nature of Budget

6. A ~~por~~ significant portion is under 'charged Expenditure'

(#) However, there are measures to ensure public scrutinity ⇒ [Limited Government]

1. break after Finance Minister Budget Speech : to assess the issues

2. people's representative → if people are unhappy
⇓
the govt. may not get elected in next term

3. Media debates — capture public opinion → resonated in parlamentary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

debates

4. Cut motions { Token cut, Policy cut } can be raised by other MPs

5. Failure to pass of budget → fall of govt.

Thus, even though there is limited direct participation of people bet the indirect participation by representatives opens avenues for robust budget assement.

⇓

Present day challenges
- absolute majority of ruling party
- lack of quality debates
- frequent suspension
- voice vote
- guillotine closer

⇓

creating challenges in even the indirect public scrutiny

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

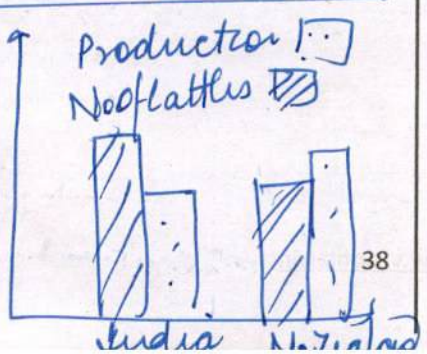
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The operation Flood led by Varghese Kurien made India move from milk deficit country to now largest milk producer in the world

Factors that led to improved milk productivity

- easy loans
  - → Self Help group
  - microfinance linkage (Md. Yunus)
- formation of cooperative
  - ⇓
  - pooling of resources
  - better bargaining power
  - (eg) Anand model
- improved cattle →
  - Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- improved indegenous breed
- livestock adopted by farms as buffer
  - (eg) Kisan Credit Card.

Having India has a huge gap in terms of milk production and dairy production



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for low productivity

1. climate → tropical climate → that humidity → diseases (eg. lumpy skin dis.) → reduced productivity

2. Fodder crops → lack nutrition → dry regions
→ bioaccumulation of chemical from pesticide ⇓ impact health

3. Indiscriminate use of Antibiotics, lactation inducing hormones eg Oxytocin ⇓ reduce long term benefits

4. lack of infrastructure
- smart shades
- cooling system
- supply chain
- etc.

5. Small and Marginal Farms majority in livestock production ⇓
- less capital ⇒ less mechanisation
- scientific knowledge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. Emphasis on
foreign high yielding breeds
⇓
unable to adjust in India's climate

7. Extreme weather events
- heat waves
- droughts
- flood - waterborne diseases
⇓
less motility
more vulnerability

8. Epidemics
(-) Foot and Mouth Disease
- Brucellosis
- Recent dumpy skin disease outbreak

(+) lack of veterinary health services

Steps to improve
- GM technology for fortification of fodder
- fodder distribution to small marginal farmers
- focus on drought resistant indigenous varieties
- impetus to Rashtriya Gokul mission
- improved focus on veterinary science
  - colleges
  - R&D fund.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture is becoming the victim of its own success. It is having a ~~dual~~ two way relationship with climate change - creating a vicious cycle

A. Agriculture → climate change

1. wet paddy cultivation → increased methane emissions ⇓ GHG ⇒ Global warming

2. deforestation + removal of wetlands and mangroves → reduced carbon sink → Global warming

3. overuse of fertilizers → land degradation and desertification

(eg) Punjab Haryana soil ⇒ alkaline

4. changing the micro climate reduced albedo thus global warm

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sustainable agriculture
- monoculture
- water intensive crops in semi arid region
- over use of fertilizers

NPK Ratio 4:2:1
India : 30:8:1 (approx.

} changes made climate

Climate change → Agriculture can be seen as.

- ~~Fosi~~ droughts and heatwaves ⇓ reduced productivity
  - eg wheat Production in 2023 impacted due to heatwaves
- Elnino ⇓ famine
  - monsoon (~50% area rainfed)
- reducing Rabi cropping cycle ⇓ higher average temp. affecting

Extreme weather events
- cyclone - Odisha : ~~famine~~ impacts.
- floods - water borne disease ⇓ livestock impacts
- marine heatwaves increasing dead zone → fishing industry impacts
- hail ⇓ standing crops damage

The National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan includes following strategies

(1) Early warning system — for farmers

[IMD + ISRO] → warning and alert about cyclones, rain, etc

(2) Buffer stock → to curb supply side shocks

(3) Technological input → precision agriculture
→ climate appropriate crops (eg) millets in dry area
→ soil assessment

(4) Promoting 'low cost' strategies → ZBNF
→ indegenous varieties
→ Direct seeding of Rice

(5) Social Forestry
Agro Forestry } mitigation

Two pronged approach of improving mitigation against CC and Extreme weather Events alongside efficiency in agriculture is needed.

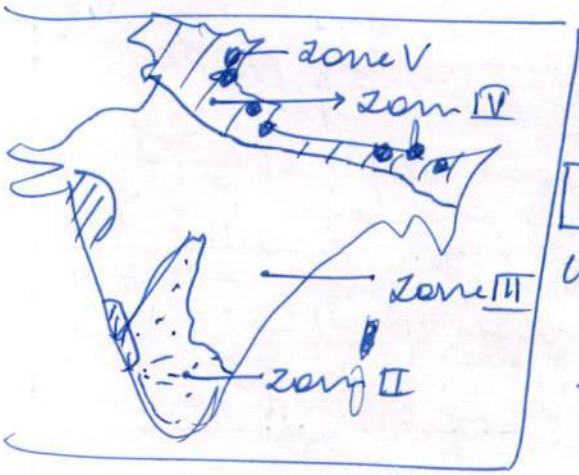
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Earthquake are sudden release of stress along the faultline from an focus.



Earthquake zonation mapping reveals Himalaya to be under zone V
⇓
high vulnerability to Earthquake

Reasons:

1. Fault line: Himalayan Frontal Fault and other faults created during collision of Indian Plate with Eurasian plate } still active

2. less carrying capacity → (e) Reservoir Induced Earthqu

3. Active plate boundary → near foothills of shivaliks

4. The zone IV earthquake are higher in size and travel farther ⇒ impact nearby are
(eg) Earthquake swarms in [Delhi] in past year

5. Lack of EQ resistance design due to rapid and unplanned urbanisation

[Institutional measures]

1. [3 tier] institutional structure
   - NDMA : guide, policy designer
   - SDMA
   - Distt DMA

2. allocation [funds]
   NDRF, SDRFund

3. Design of Buildings : EQ resistant design mandatory to follow there ⇒ surveillance and enforcement to DDMA

4. Mock drills : mandated by NDMA

5. NDMA guidelines
   - structural
   - non structural

6. Difficult to [predict] → thus develop scientific capabilities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gaps exists in preparedness due to

1. Rapid unplanned Development
   - in hilly areas
     - Road construction Char Dham Project towards
     - Joshimath
   - urban areas
     - lack of application of building codes

2. Difficult to predict
   ⇓
   EWS not robust

3. Sendai Framework : not internalised
   - still focus on rescue + rehab.

4. Laxity in conducting mock drills, implementing NDMA guidelines

Thus, the gaps need to be filled with technological advancement and behavioural change in people –

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Nuclear Energy' naughty consists about 3% in the energy basket and is guided by the 3 stage Nuclear Program (Homi J Bhabha). → India reached a net energy gain in fusion reaction

$H + H \longrightarrow He +$ energy ↑↑

Advantages of nuclear energy

1. clean fuel
2. capable of running for long time on limited fuel
3. Breeding of fuel by itself (e.g. Fast Breeder Reactor)
4. can be established as micro units in remote areas.
5. Energy security to a energy hungry nation like India (Amrit Kaal)
6. Abundance of Thorium resource

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitations of using it on commercial scale:

1. ~~the~~ procurment of raw material

Uranium. : India not signatory to NPT → not member of NSG

2. Thorium reserves utilisation would require success of first 3 stages

monazite sand - Th

3. Accident @ Fukushima Disaster
⇓
apprehension in people
@ anti sterlite protest at Koodankulam.

4. challenge by other countries
@ funding of advocacy NGOs → stall development

5. Require water - large amounts
⇓
threat of contamination
if unchecked large scale production
⇓
mostly located at coasts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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harm ocean ecology

6. Huge initial capital cost:
FDI not allowed

7. Dual Role → AERB → regulatory body
→ participator
⇓
colistant level playing field

grid stability

measures
- technological advancement
  ⇓
  to reduce chance of leakage
- ~~Technologer~~ Research and Develop
- co-operation with like minded countries
- investment and policy support by government

This will help India achieve its INDC targets

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent amendment in the PMLA Rules were brought in to curb the menace of money laundering in India

Efficacy of PMLA

1. source of tracing of PMLA (ED) [confiscation of property brought for money laundering

2. measures like disclosure incentives
⇓
Proved to be effective

3. Digital Transaction ⇒ made difficult to conceal source of money

4. Action of Trafficking networks, hawala transfers, porous borders

5. MCOCA + KCOCA = lesser laws to check organised crime
⇓
[illegible]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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still the PMLA has not achieved goals as per its potential

① Diachronistic : amended only once befor in 2005

② law implimitation → the implementing security agencies lack statutory status

③ Technological advancements < deep web, cryptocurrency
⇓
difficult to track.

④ lack of extradition treaties with other countries

⑤ POEM - Place of Efficient manufacture difficult to find out

⑥ Realestate assets, Gold } difficult to trace
⇓
lack of record

⑦ Organised crime networks
⇓
'facilitate ML'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps to be taken

- Surveillance in deep web
- strict KYC norms
- e RUPI rollout (digital currency)
- technological reinforcement (Tech-int)
- Global summit Avatar tars
- Bilateral dialogue with countries providing safe haven for shell companies
- intradition treaties

The money laundering currency exists India → Swiss Banks, safe haven ⇒ threat to development (revenue loss) and security (Terror funding)

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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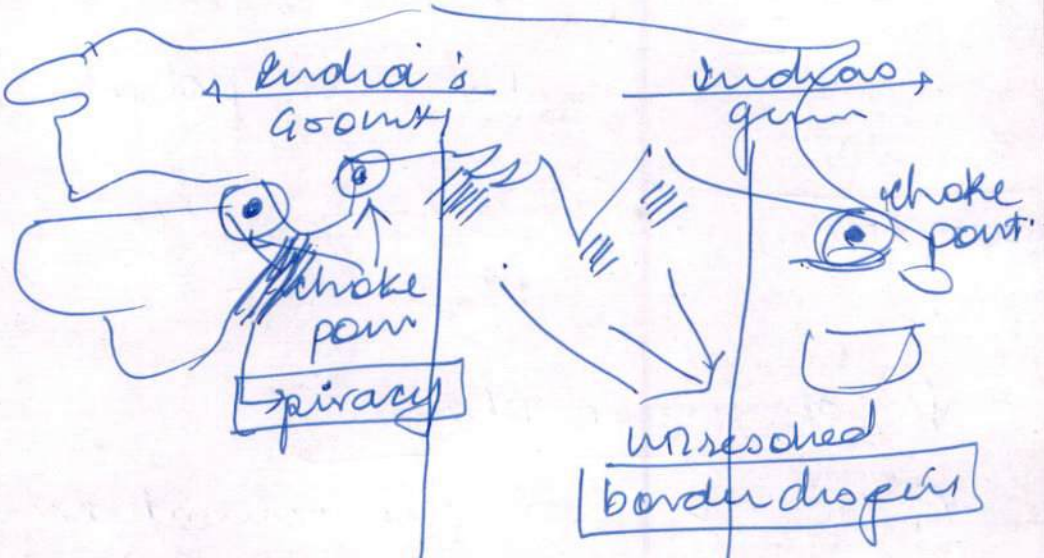
Indian Ocean Region is gaining importance in the current geopolitical world order.

Security Threats in IOR



direction of China's growth ⇒ String of Pearls
BRI
@ Colombo.

1. Chinese presence → impact of free sea lanes & communication

→ weaponisation of supply chain.

(i) Development near choke points

2. Piracy → impacting trade | 90% seatrade by volume.

3. Zone of uncertainty
Rajiv Sikri
- Myanmar - civil war
- Sri Lanka
- Pakistan polycrisis

4. Border not delineated (i) Sir Creek with Pak

5. Entry of foreign players
(i) US, UK ⇒ weaponisation due to AUKUS

~~Threats~~ 6. Trafficking
- gold → Myanmar
- FICN → Bangladesh
- cattle smuggling → Bangladesh, Nepal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. Perception of countries that India has Big Brother Attitude

Past – 'India Out Campaign' Maldives

⇓ → Panchsheel + Non Reciprocal

SAGAR

Net security provider in IOR

Solutions

→ Aid : to Slank Mahmar

→ joint exercises

(i) Malabar

(ii) Sampriti

Balancing

Chinese expansionism and QUAD.

Threat ~~and~~ to peace

everywhere – will indirect threat to security in India.

SAGAR – Security and growth of all in the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK